

# SEVEN CATTLE RANCHES

In the Famous Datil District, in Western Socorro County, New Mexico, "The Heart of the Cow Country"

## For Sale at Prices that will Bring Buyers

HERE IS THE LIST: One big ranch, 1,452 acres, with six miles of creek, goes to the first buyer with \$11,500. A fine buy. Ask anybody from the Datil country.

SIX OTHER SMALLER RANCHES: Two 280 acres each; one to be sold for \$1,500; the other for \$2,800. Four 160 acres each; one for \$2,500, one for \$2,000, and two for \$1,500 each. Each and every ranch has spring water, insuring a permanent, living supply of fine fresh water.

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This is An Opportunity that won't come again. No other ranches in the Datils for sale. Get busy and investigate.

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### FRENCH OFFICIAL NEWS BUREAU HAS A FINE NEW HOME

"Maison de la Presse" Imposing Office Structure, where Everything Pertaining to Publicity is Done.

Paris. The "Maison de la Presse," or "House of the Press," is the name given to an elegant new, six-story building in the city of Paris, which now houses the French official news bureau. The new building, which is situated in the heart of the city, is a masterpiece of modern architecture. It is a fine example of the French style of building, and is a credit to the French people. The building is a fine example of the French style of building, and is a credit to the French people.

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There are separate departments for the French press and for the foreign press, with connections, waiting rooms and work rooms for journalists. There is a department on diplomatic information and a department on military information. The former is connected with the foreign office and the latter with the war office. It is the war office which is the most important of the two, and it is the war office which is the most important of the two.

Correspondents are given out in batches of six or less at a time, and there are about two trips of a maximum of four days each every month on the average. Since there are upwards of a hundred of more regular American and English newspaper correspondents waiting their turn to see nothing of authors, artists, interviewers and special writers of all kinds with a considerable number of Italian, Spanish, Russian, Swedish, South American, Norwegian and Swiss correspondents, it is a great school of patience to the ardent journalist.

The period of waiting is not devoid of interest. The correspondents who are waiting are waiting for the war office, which is the most important of the two. The war office is the most important of the two, and it is the war office which is the most important of the two.

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generally has some new argument to prove that he is the one man predestined to be the proper exponent of the situation in France to the American public. He has the further advantage of never having yet had occasion to complain that the time is long between trips.

It requires something like a hundred words in a large proportion of the Paris newspaper men, mobilized and detailed to the general staff to do this work. There are among them such conspicuous representatives of the Paris press as Monsieur Robert de Jouvenot, editor in chief of the *Matin*, Monsieur Chomieu, one of the members of the editorial staff of the *Journal des Debats*, Monsieur Rene Piquet, a war correspondent and a member of the special staff of the *Temps*.

There are also a number of men from the diplomatic service detailed to look after the propaganda of the war to the limited extent that France has engaged in such work, but chiefly to take care of the wants of correspondents of foreign newspapers. This service is under the immediate direction of Monsieur Henri Poincaré, a man of considerable experience in the conduct of diplomatic affairs abroad, and possessing the energy required in dealing with the mass of detail connected with the desire of so many correspondents to be left at the same time on the firing line. Associated with Monsieur Poincaré in this work is Monsieur J. B. d'Amboise, former consul general at New York.

All these services are under the general direction of Monsieur Gauthier, selected by the government for general supervision of all the affairs connected with the press.

The correspondent who has completed with the regulations adopted at the beginning of the war has a medical certificate, references from his ambassador as to his honorableness, and who is fortunate enough to get his period to go to the front, joins a party of from four to six, goes by rail to a point decided upon in advance, and there meet by the officer detailed by the general staff to show the party over the itinerary previously arranged. Few insignificant modifications and changes in the itinerary are possible, and so long as the party is under the conduct of the officer it is subject to military regulations.

What they see at the front is in nearly every case a repetition of what they saw in the previous party, and that is the fault of the French warfare which has introduced into the military operations a monotony that does not at all further the interests of the war correspondent. The trips are generally so managed that the correspondents are able to sleep in a comfortable hotel near enough to the front to be easily accessible in the morning. They pay their own hotel bills, but the owner care to see that the services provided by the general staff. When it is all over and the copy is ready, it must be submitted to the officer who has guided the party for his consent, and to avoid friction and cure the need of any correspondent tempted to get the better of a rival, an hour is generally fixed by the officer for the submission of the copy in common.

The reason of this is sometimes a simple matter—occasionally quite serious. The correspondent must not give names of officers, numbers of regiments and names of places; he must not describe damage to buildings from bombardments if he names the buildings and the town; he is frequently allowed to mention officers if he does not name localities, and he can under certain circumstances name localities if he does not mention officers or men or specific destruction. In no case may he talk about the number of troops or the nature of the troops, whether active, reserve or territorial, neither can he say from where they come, because an indication of the homes of certain soldiers would give to the German staff the numbers of the regiments, and thus help them to arrive at an estimate of the total forces in front of them. In describing some battle towns he must be careful not to mention any important buildings that have escaped damage.

Hot tamales, enchiladas, pork and beans with chili, Spanish Kitchen, Phone 489.

A nice line of high grade pipes at reasonable prices. Henry Westfeldt, 287 West Central Ave.

### ENGLAND ENTERS WHEAT BUSINESS ON LARGE SCALE

Entente Allies Buy Vast Stocks of Cereal to Assure Plenty for Their Armies and Citizens.

London.—Great Britain and her allies have gone into the wheat business on a very extensive scale. The governments themselves having vast stocks of wheat—200,000 tons in Australia at a cost of \$16,000,000; 250,000 tons in Argentina at a cost of \$29,000,000 and the whole remaining crop of Romania at \$20,000,000—in all about \$65,000,000, probably the largest bulk expenditure for wheat ever made.

This is a new departure—governments buying on the wheat supply. It has a special interest to the United States for two reasons, namely: First, the rate of American exchange, which was strongly against England last fall, is dependent on keeping down imports of American wheat, cotton and other products. In this way the balance of trade will not be so heavily against England as it was last fall, the drain of gold to meet that balance will not be so heavy, and the exchange rate will remain steady.

Second, irrespective of the exchange rate, the government purchase of wheat discloses the tremendous weapon in the control of that fundamental food product. As it stands now, the countries forming the quadruple alliance have an enormous stock of wheat—about one-half of the total world's crop of 1914; the neutral countries come next with about half as much as the quadruple allies possess, and the central powers come last with a comparatively insignificant stock of the great food staple. A rough summary showing the wheat holdings of the various groups is as follows:

Quadruple allies, 322,152,000 quarters.  
Neutral countries, 189,181,000 quarters.  
Central powers, 56,720,000 quarters.

That is, the quadruple allies have the bulk of the world's wheat supply and are buying up a good deal of the neutral share, while the central powers have about one-sixth the supply of their opponents, with little chance of buying from neutrals or getting it delivered if bought.

The details of wheat holdings by the two war groups and by the neutrals can be approximately figured out from reports obtained through the corn exchange. While not official, the figures are published in the leading organs of the exchange, as compiled from all available sources, including official statements according to groups in the present war—for this is a struggle between war groups—the stocks of wheat in quarters are as follows:

Quadruple allies: France, 32,000,000; Algeria and Tunisia, 5,000,000; United Kingdom, 9,100,000; India, 4,922,000; Canada, 4,700,000; Egypt and the Suez, 5,200,000; Australia, 2,800,000; New Zealand, 1,000,000; Italy, 21,250,000; Russia, 135,000,000; Japan, 2,900,000; total, 322,432,000 quarters.  
Neutrals: Spain, 17,000,000; Portugal, 800,000; Romania, 14,250,000; Greece, 600,000; Holland, 7,100,000; Switzerland, 35,000,000; Sweden, 1,000,000; Denmark, 935,000; United States, 126,410,000; Mexico, 400,000; Argentina, 24,000,000; Chile, 2,000,000; Uruguay, 1,300,000; Peru, 600,000; Brazil, 1,000,000; total, 189,181,000 quarters.  
Central powers: Germany, 20,000,000;

900,000; Austria, 1,500,000; Hungary, 15,000,000; Croatia and Slavonia, 1,000,000; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 500,000; Bulgaria, 2,750,000; Serbia, 1,500,000; Belgium, 1,000,000; total, 58,775,000 quarters.

There are of course other factors operating in this war game which affect the foregoing stocks of the various countries. Russia's vast stock is generally sealed up, and while it can be sent out through the Baltic, neither of western nor the Austro-German lines, or northeast through the ports and the German Baltic fleet. Belgium's stock, also while controlled by the German army, is by arrangement used for internal needs. So that these and some other small grain-producing countries are out of the world's fluctuations of grain as the food weapon of warfare.

The recent government purchases in Australia and Argentina are referred to in an official statement, which says the British and French governments purchased 200,000 tons of wheat from Australia, the share of the British government being 50,000 tons. The Argentine purchase, the statement says, was 250,000 tons for the British government. At the prevailing rate this would be about \$29,000,000 for the Australian and

\$20,000,000 for the Argentine purchases. Details of the letters from the British government to the Argentine government stating that Sir George Balfour, the British minister, signed the purchase contract which the British government announced was made in behalf of the government. The purchase covered 250,000 quarters at \$12 per quarter, or a total of \$30,000,000.

Aside from its effect on the American exchange rate, this gathering in of huge stocks of grain appears to be one of the modern methods of warfare, as a reserve food defense for the armies and population, and as another means of wearing down the enemy by shortening his food resources. This has been tried in the past notably by Mr. Yernburgh, M. P., who claimed that a wheat reserve was essential as a first line of defense for an insular country like England, but it is to be used off from the food supplies on which it is absolutely dependent. The British navy has of course been the effective protection against this possibility. And yet it appears to be accepted as a wise precaution that a great wheat reserve should be built up as a safeguard eventually, just as much as a gold reserve. The wheat reserve of England has been running very low of late, being only one-third what it was

a year ago, and there is about the same falling off at the fifteen great ports of the country. So that this new policy of government wheat purchase in solid into operation with the double purpose of gradually building up a grain defense wheat reserve, and incidentally to discourage down the rate of American exchange.

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## Women Once Invalids

Now in Good Health Through Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Say it is Household Necessity. Doctor Called it a Miracle.

All women ought to know the wonderful effects of taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound even on those who seem hopelessly ill. Here are three actual cases:



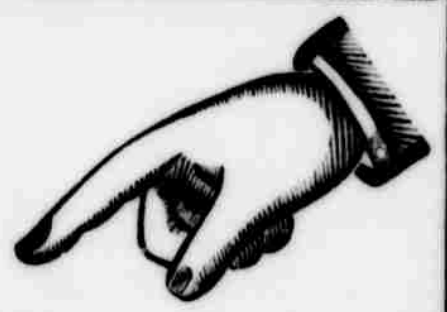
Harrisburg, Penn.—"When I was single I suffered a great deal from female weakness because my work compelled me to stand all day. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for that and was made stronger by its use. After I was married I took the Compound again for a female trouble and after three months I passed what the doctor called a growth. He said it was a miracle that it came away as generally goes under the knife to have them removed. I never want to be without your Compound in the house."—Mrs. F. E. Yost, 641 Water St., Harrisburg, Penn.

Hardly Able to Move.  
Albert Lea, Minn.—"For about a year I had sharp pains across my back and hips and was hardly able to move around the house. My head would ache and I was dizzy and had no appetite. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, I am feeling stronger than for years. I have a little boy eight months old and am doing my work all alone. I would not be without your remedies in the house as there are none like them."—Mrs. F. E. Yost, 641 Water St., Albert Lea, Minn.

Three Doctors Gave Her Up.  
Pittsburg, Penn.—"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully. When I was a girl 18 years old I was always sickly and delicate and suffered from irregularities. Three doctors gave me up and said I would go into consumption. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and with the third bottle began to feel better. I soon became regular and I got strong and shortly after I was married. Now I have two nice stout healthy children and am able to work hard every day."—Mrs. CLEMENTINE DUBERNE, 34 Gardner St., Troy Hill, Pittsburg, Penn.



All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice.—It will be confidential.



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COMPARE the complicated water-cooling system of the average car—177 finicky parts—with the finished simplicity of Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling—its only moving part a turbine fan, which is itself part of the fly wheel.

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